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Survey of Samoa.

Senator Sherman Says Something on the Subject.

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICA.

Present Treaty Existing Between the United States and Samoa and How It Has Been Carried Out—Some Interesting Facts Revealed in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The senate in considering the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill reached the amendments relating to Samoa. Mr. Hale at once moved to go into secret session and the galleries were cleared and the doors closed. When the doors were reopened Mr. Sherman said: "The question involved was exciting attention not only in this country but in other countries; and it was due to the senate and the people of the United States that he, as he had reported the amendment from the committee on foreign relations, should state, in rather a skeleton manner, the facts in regard to the matter. He would do so, without any feeling whatever, because he hopoi that the senate would be unanimous in the adoption of the amendment.

JOHN SHERMAN.

"The Samoan islands, formerly called the Navigators' islands, were," he said, "almost midway between San Francisco and Australia, and were in the direct line of commercial intercourse. These islands, eight or ten, comprised in extent some thousand square miles and contained a population of 324,000 innocent, harmless, tractable, good humored people of the Polynesian race, and about three hundred foreigners, German, English and American, with various commercial establishments. These islands had been first explored and surveyed by Admiral Wilkes, in his expedition, and the best maps of them were those made by that expedition. The attention of the United States had been early called to those islands, and a special agent was sent there, who afterward became minister to the king of Samoa, and who made a treaty between the United States and Samoa.

"That treaty was made in 1878, and was signed by Mr. Evarts and the king. Its second article gave to the United States, the privilege of entering and using the harbor of Pago Pago, and establishing there a coaling, and naval supply station; and its fifth section provided that in case of differences with other nations, the government of the United States would employ its good offices in adjusting such differences. This was the basis of the right of the United States to occupy, and hold, and to establish in the harbor of Pago-Pago, a station for coal and other naval supplies. Within a year or two afterwards somewhat similar treaties had been made with Germany and with Great Britain by which those governments obtained like privileges in other portions of the island; so that each of these three great commercial nations secured by treaties privileges somewhat similar in character, but in different localities—each securing a coaling station and harbor."

Mr. Sherman went on to speak of a further arrangement made shortly afterward, and which was, he said, very important. It had been entered into between Great Britain and the government of Samoa, but the German and American governments were also included in it, by which the town and district of Apia were constituted into a municipality, and were declared to be neutral territory, where each of the three nations might establish their storehouses, their workshops and all other buildings necessary for carrying on their traffic in those islands. This territory of Apia was now known as the capital of the Samoan islands, and was set aside for commercial purposes, the government of Samoa being practically excluded from it. The municipal board consisted of the German, English and American consuls. This treaty or agreement had not been submitted to the senate, but had been signed by the English consul and by the captain of the American ship of war Lackawanna. It had been acted upon by all three nations as in the nature of an agreement for the possession and occupancy of that neutral territory.

Mr. Sherman next referred to the treaty of the 6th of April, 1886, between Germany and Great Britain, by which a sort of delimitation was established for the jurisdiction of each government in the Polynesian group, with a disclaimer that this partition should apply to the Samoan islands. That was the legal status to-day; for no other arrangement or agreement had ever been made in a formal way that affected in any degree the rights of the several parties. He did not intend to go into a detailed history of events in Samoa. It was enough to say that there was always a sort of quasi war existing there between several branches of the people. It was a strange government, controlled largely by family ties, somewhat aristocratic, with contentions always existing between the various chiefs.

He would not dwell upon the painful features of that civil war, but it seemed to be the general opinion of all the American consular agents who had been sent there to examine into the nature of their government that the people were totally unfit to conduct a regular formal government. But that civil war had continued until, finally, in 1885, by the aid of the consuls it was settled by an agreement that Malietoa should be king and Tamasese vice king. Soon after that settlement other difficulties had arisen, and a movement had been made to annex the Samoan islands to New Zealand—Malietoa sending an humble appeal to Queen Victoria, asking for such annexation. The German government, however, had remonstrated in the most vigorous manner against it, insisting that it would be a violation of the treaty

Mr. Sherman said that there was not the slightest doubt in regard to the right of the United States to the harbor of Pago Pago. He spoke of the treaty made with Malietoa by the German consul on the 10th of November, 1884, shortly after the king's piteous proposal to Queen Victoria, and said that this treaty was, at first, approved by the German government, but afterwards repudiated on the request of the American and English governments to acquiesce in it as it practically made Germany supreme over the islands and established a German council or board of control to rule and govern them. Finally, Mr. Sherman brought the history of events to the conference in Washington between Mr. Bayard and the British and German ministers, and to the sending by each of them of an agent to the islands to obtain further information.

He said that it was manifest that the rebellion of Tamasese had been organized by the German consul and by a German named Weber, who was at the head of a large commercial house. He mentioned the arrival of a German fleet at the islands some time in May, 1886, and of an insulting letter from the vice admiral to Malietoa, in which he addressed him, not as king but as head chief. It was after these insults to the king that United States Consul Greenbaum raised the United States flag at the request of Malietoa over the public buildings in Apia. For a time, he said, the practical effect of that action, unauthorized as it was, had been to check the action of the German local authorities. After the German fleet had sailed away the German and American consuls had again joined in a declaration that Tamasese never had been recognized by either of them as king, and that Malietoa was king. This act had been wholly without authority, and Mr. Greenbaum's part in it had very properly been disavowed by the American government. He had no more right to assert a protectorate there than the German or English consul had.

It was while the agents of the three conferees, Mr. Bayard and the English and German ministers were engaged in obtaining information that the German government deposed Malietoa and set up Tamasese. This was the worst feature of the case, because at this very time the negotiations were going on a sound, just and honest basis for the restoration of the status quo. There were indications, he thought, that the German government was coinciding with the German policy. He was not stating the facts for the purpose of saying who was wrong or who was right or whether Germany was justified in the course which she pursued. He He could not say, however, that he found in the papers any justification for Germany. Prince Bismarck, whose strong and imperial will was shown in all of his communication, asserted the equal rights of each of these governments, but insisted, as a matter of policy, that it would be better to place the custody of the islands under the control of one of the powers, and as Germany had the largest property interests there that it would be best to place it under German control and power. That was now the point in controversy. Mr. Morgan spoke of the action of the German government as in the nature of a discourtesy.

Mr. Sherman said he thought so, but he did not care to discuss the conduct of the German government.

Mr. George asked Mr. Sherman whether any notice had been given by the German government at the time it deposed Malietoa that it desired the conference ended.

Mr. Sherman said that there had not been, but there had been notice of the intended action of the German government in Samoa some six days in advance. The diplomatic forms, he added, had been observed, but the substance had not been exactly there. As to the newspaper correspondent, Klein, who had been playing knight errant there, the government of the United States was in no way responsible for him. The statement of the man himself, although somewhat vain glorious in style, shows that he had nothing to do with the attack on the German sailors. He sympathized with those who were in rebellion against Tamasese, went along with them as a newspaper man, and possibly took a hand in it, but the United States government was in no way responsible for him. He (Mr. Sherman) did not know whether he was a native born or naturalized citizen.

Summing up his long speech Mr. Sherman said that the first thing to be done was for the United States to assert its power in the occupancy and possession of the Bay of Pago Pago. That ought to be done immediately. It did not need war to protect a nation's right. The mere assertion of those rights, the due regard for them, the expenditure of money there, the storing of coal there, the calling of vessels there, all of those things were assertions of power far more influential than the protocols and diplomatic correspondence.

Mr. George interrupted Mr. Sherman with the question: "The amendments do not menace war, do they?"

Mr. Sherman replied: "I do not think it necessary to menace any one. I believe that a straightforward, manly negotiation should be entered into between these three great powers. It would be a shame and a disgrace to our civilization and Christianity if we could not agree upon some mode of government for those islands. Whatever the newspapers may say there is nothing in the situation that would justify, on the part of either nation, a breach of the peace until every effort is exhausted to bring about a just and peaceable settlement of the controversy.

"First—We want to assert and maintain our right to a station at Pago Pago, and nobody will call that right in question; next, we ought to do what we promised to do, employ our good offices to settle the difficulties of these people. Therefore, I am willing to vote any sum of money to enable the president to conduct negotiations to make surveys of the harbors and get better information in relation to these islands. I am willing to vote the sum named in the amendment, $500,000, and place it at the discretion of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Harrison. I have no doubt that the power thus given to send agents there and to send ships there will bring about a prompt solution of this small controversy."

Victims of a Manager.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Jan. 30.—During Friday night's storm two school children near Hitchcock perished in the snow and a third was severely frozen.

Fire in Marietta.

MARIETTA, O., Jan. 30.—A fire originating in Pope's livery caused a loss of property amounting to $40,000. Insurance $20,000.

New York Street Cars

Are Not Running on the Surface Roads.

THE GREAT TIE-UP NOW ON.

Lawlessness and Rioting Take Place the First Day With Every Indication That More Serious Trouble Will Follow—The Situation in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The long threatened surface road strike has been inaugurated here. The only cars running yesterday were those of the Third avenue and Bleecker street roads. It is now nearly two years since the last tie-up was experienced in this city. The men have been preparing for this struggle for some time past, and the order to drop the lines was promulgated at the meeting of the street car men night before last.

Messengers were dispatched to the different stables to notify the men at work to quit at 4 a. m., or with the first trip of the morning. The night cars, as fast as they arrived at the stables, were run in, the horses stabled and fed and left to enjoy the unusual rest. The men went quietly home.

President Curtis, of the Sixth avenue road, said he would run a car over the lines of his route, even if all the strikers combined to stop it.

The police reserves were on duty in all the station houses in anticipation of trouble. The patrol wagons were in readiness and calls were made from the up-town precincts for extra men to guard the stables on the West Side near Fifth street. Fifty-nine men were ordered to guard the Sixth avenue stables, where the most trouble is feared.

A lively row occurred at Grand street early in the morning when a crowd of strikers tried to overturn a car. The Grand street cross town line was tied up when the last car came in. The company notified the police that they would try to run a car in a short time. The police reserves were ordered out and some of them placed about the company's stables and offices.

Shortly before 6 o'clock a car was drawn from the barn down to the starting point in front of the ferry. A howling mob of strikers surrounded it the minute it came from the barn. A hollow square of stalwart police officers surrounded the car and the mob did nothing more than yell. A vast crowd of people from the neighboring tenements gathered at the scene. All of them were in sympathy with the strikers and their presence and cries tended to increase the intense excitement that reigned in the immediate vicinity of the ferry. John Mahoney, a clerk in the office, drove the car. He is the same man who took out the first car during the last strike on this line.

The car stood a little while before a start was made. It was surrounded by an ever-increasing throng that yelled itself hoarse. The police were strung along Grand street, about one to a block. At last the car started, and the crowd began to make mischief. A truck was driven on the car tracks. A police officer tried to interfere, but was carried off his feet by the surging mob. This obstruction was removed and the car passed on. Halts were made on almost every block. Other trucks were placed on the car tracks, but were quickly removed.

At Grand and Attorney streets another heavy furniture wagon barred the way and stopped the car. The crowd surrounded the car and unhitched the horses. They were given a sharp blow and started off, almost dragging the driver over the front of the car. The police all this time had collected in force and had a hand-to-hand fight with the mob. Despite the police, however, the mob lifted the car bodily and slung it across the track. Policemen kept dashing up all the time and attacked the struggling strikers. A moment or two of this and the crowd became disordered and began to scatter. The police had gained the day. The fight had been short but decisive. The trouble was not over yet, however. The police captured one of the ringleaders and in court he was fined.

The car by this time was righted and the horses hitched to it. It was drawn to the other track and taken back to the stable.

The scenes at the other stables were somewhat similar. Large crowds surrounded the buildings, but up to 11 o'clock no dangerous act of violence has been reported. All the residents of the district in the neighborhood of Ventry street, through which the Grand street cars pass, sympathize with the strikers. Hearing that a car was coming they gathered all the trucks and wagons in the vicinity and massed them in the street, completely blockading it to travel.

Another collision between the strikers and the police took place at about 10:30 o'clock, when a car was sent out on the Sixth avenue road. It had eight officers on board. When the car got as far as Forty-second street it was attacked by about two hundred strikers, who did all in their power to stop it. A platoon of seventy-five police, headed by Capt. Walsh, charged on the strikers. A scuffle ensued, and two or three of the strikers were roughly handled.

One of these was carried away by his friends and another was placed under arrest. Up to 11:30 o'clock six cars had been run out. On the return of the first and second cars they were attacked between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. The police were on hand promptly, and made two arrests, whereupon the crowd dispersed.

Three other arrests of strikers charged with rioting were made during the day. At 4 p. m. the company decided to suspend operations for the day, and no more cars were sent out of the depot.

The presidents of several of the roads renewed their demands upon the mayor for police protection. Master Workman Magee called upon the mayor late in the afternoon and complained that the police officers were too officious in their opposition to the strikers. The mayor stated that the police department was responsible for the preservation of order, and that he was satisfied that they were acting with discretion and would not exceed their authority.

No attempt was made by any of the companies to run cars after dark, but most of them will renew their efforts to operate their roads.

Everything Quiet in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 30.—No disturbance occurred in connection with the street railroad strike in this city. No attempt was made to run cars on the Richardson lines. Obstructions placed on the tracks by boys were voluntarily removed by the strikers. The police were on duty guarding the company's property.

Police Comissioner Bell had a conference with the colonels of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-third regiments in relation to the prospects of a riot over the strike of the employes of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad company. The colonels informed the commissioner that they were ready at any time when their services were needed. The company has decided not to run any cars at present and as long as no attempt is made to put any of the cars on the road it is not likely that there will be any serious trouble.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The Ohio Legislature Will Attempt to Revoke Its Charter.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 30.—A radical move has been nearly determined upon by the attorney general in relation to trusts and combinations in this state. It is intended to bring suit in the supreme court to revoke the charter of the Standard Oil company and the Barber Match company, of Akron, O. While it is understood that there is some hesitancy about instituting quo warranto proceedings on the evidence in hand, a few fragments of testimony, which it is believed can easily be supplied, are lacking, and when these are furnished a definite line of action will be decided upon.

The former will probably be the first one to receive attention from the state authorities. The proposed investigation into the methods of the Standard Oil company is the outcome of the movement set on foot by the legislative committee, composed of members of the senate and house, charged with the task of looking into pools and trusts. The state committee, now in Cincinnati examining into the school book monopoly, is exclusively engaged by Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company.

For some weeks the Standard Oil company was under fire, and the evidence secured has been submitted to Attorney General Watson, who has agreed to institute suit. All recognise the magnitude of an undertaking to oust the Standard Oil company, and there is a disposition to carefully consider the matter in all its bearings before taking steps. An outline of the evidence now in the possession of the committee was laid before the attorney general, who spent considerable time in looking up authorities on pools and trusts.

The proposed suit is looked upon as a bold move. The members of the committee, including Senator Taylor, chairman, are heartily in earnest. Some members of the committee are of the opinion that the evidence already collected is sufficient to warrant the proceedings. The committee expects in a few days to go to Cleveland, Lima, Findlay, Carey and other points in the productive or manufacturing district and secure additional evidence to be used in the case.

Very Dark War Cloud

Is Now Hanging Over Europe and Will Soon Burst.

A FIERCE AND BLOODY WAR

Is Predicted by England's Minister of War, Edward Stanhope, in a Public Speech. His Assertions Not Generally Believed. Press Comments.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary of state for war, in an address to his constituents in the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire Monday evening, said: "A thunder cloud was hanging over Europe, and sooner or later, probably sooner, it will burst, bringing the fiercest and most horrible war ever known." It was impossible, he declared, to view the preparations for war now being made throughout Europe without feeling that war was approaching. He hoped, however, that the wisdom of England's statesmen would prevent that nation from being involved.

The alarmist speech has utterly failed to arouse responsive public feeling, but it has certainly excited a great deal of comment by no means complimentary to the speaker. Nobody believes in the imminence of a general European war, however much current events may indicate the arising of fresh and serious differences, and the few who believe with Mr. Stanhope that a sanguinary war will come "sooner or later," are inclined to regard "later" rather than "sooner," as the time of its occurrence. Moreover a very small part of the pessimistic followers of Mr. Stanhope's ideas consider it probable that England will become involved in any of the quarrels likely to result in war on the continent. The warlike preparations abroad inspire no fear here, while on the contrary, the preparations at home are generally looked upon as a guarantee of peace, as far as England is concerned.

The Pall Mall Gazette in an editorial upon the speech, denounces the folly of such utterances as those of Stanhope, and says they are calculated to do much mischief. It declares that Stanhope's heedless rhetoric is quite unjustified and expresses the hope that Lord Salisbury will take prompt measures to correct damage done by the blunder of the minister of war.

The Last of the Marlows.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 30.—News has been brought of the death of Boone Marlow, the outlaw of Young county. He was the only one of the Marlow's at large. He was tracked to his abiding place in the Indian nation and shot down from ambush. The other two Marlows were wounded and are now in the Dallas jail awaiting trial. This breaks up the most dangerous gang of outlaws that ever infested the Texas border.

New Jersey to Be Redistricted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A Herald's Trenton, N. J., dispatch says: The Democratic caucus Monday night completed plans for redistricting the assembly districts of the state. The caucus chairman will introduce the bill which carves out thirty-seven Democratic districts out of a total of sixty in the state.

Samoan War News.

Extracts From a Paper That Has Just Reached Washington.

MALIETOA'S FAREWELL

To the English and American Ministers, as Published in the Samoan Times and South Sea Advertiser—Other Dispatches From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A copy of the Samoa Times and South Sea Advertiser, published at Apia, Samoa, December 22, has just reached Washington. The paper is filled with war news and comment. Referring to the late engagement, in which twenty German sailors were slain, the Times says editorially:

"It cannot be laid to the charge of the German warships that they took this high-handed action in the absence of the war ships of the other powers. Both her majesty's ship Royalist and the United States steamship Nipsic were here at the time. The German commanders or the German consul made a secret of the intentions. Messengers were sent to each of those vessels with information bearing upon their movements. They even sent a message to one or both of these vessels that one of the war ships would shell Soule, Mataafa's camp, which they did, and burned the town, making Tamasese a present of the position. So now Mataafa and his people are enslaved so far as German power is concerned.

"The foreign residents of Samoa have been endeavoring for years to induce their respective governments to interest themselves in our affairs and investigate our unsatisfactory condition. Germany is the only power that took notice of us, and their government seems to have given their consuls unlimited power to do with their people as they pleased. The English government, up to the last few months appears to have forgotten her subjects here altogether, and it is only within twelve months that the United States has shown a disposition to place Samoa and its inhabitants more prominently before the world, with a view of establishing a suitable government."

The same paper also prints the farewell letter of Malietoa to the English and American representatives in Samoa. The letter is as follows:

"I, Malietoa, king of Samoa, write this letter to you, as I am now in great distress. When the chief Tamasese and others first commenced the present troubles it was my wish to punish them and put an end to the rebellion they had raised. Acting, however, on the advice and under the assurances of the then British and American consuls, I refrained from doing so. I was repeatedly told by the representatives of the British and American governments that they would afford me and my government assistance and protection if I abstained from doing anything that would cause war among the Samoan people. Relying upon these promises, I did not put down the rebellion. Now I find that war has been made upon me by the emperor of Germony, and Tamasese has been proclaimed king of Samoa. The German forces and the adherents of Tamasese threaten to make war on all Samoans who do not acknowledge Tamasese as king.

"I am innocent of any wrongful act, and hereby protest against the action of Germany. But as the German nation is strong and I am weak, I yield to their power to prevent my people from being slaughtered. I shall deliver myself up to the German forces to prevent bloodshed, and out of love to my people. I desire to remind you of the promises so repeatedly made by your governments, and trust that you will so far redeem them as to cause the lives and liberties of my chiefs and people to be respected. I wish to inform you that I fear that the Germans will compel me, as they are now forcing my people, to sign to papers acknowledging Tamasese as king, and if I sign such papers it will be under compulsion to avoid war made upon my people.

MALIETOA,
"King of Samoa."

The paper gives full account of the late fighting, but makes no mention of Klein, the alleged American, having led the fight.

The Cabinet in Secret Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A cabinet meeting was held yesterday attended by every member, and it was devoted to discussing the situation in Samoa. The reports of Vice Consul Blacklock and Commander Mullen were considered. They will probably be sent to congress to-morrow, and it is thought the president may send another message on the subject with them. All consider the situation very grave, and Secretary Whitney is especially anxious to have the National policy outlined at once, and believes our navy capable of putting a stop to Germany's overacts.

Dan. Lamont's Plans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A report reached here that Governor Hill will appoint Dan. Lamont state insurance superintendent of New York. Lamont denies it, and says he has had enough political employment.

"I have made a business connection in New York, to begin March 5," he says, "which promises better compensation for the hard work, and is much more attractive for me in every way than political service. I am a candidate for no public position."

Comptroller Trenholm Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Comptroller of the Currency William L. Trenholm has tendered his resignation to the president and it was accepted. He left last night for New York to accept the presidency of the American Surety company to which he was recently elected. It is understood the vacancy will not be filled by the president, but the deputy comptroller, Abrahams, will act the remainder of this administration.

New Postal Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Jan 30.—The postoffice department has issued new regulations governing the delivery of postal matter on which postage is due of all classes. Instead of notifying the parties to whom matter is addressed to call and pay postage, as heretofore, letter carriers will deliver it and collect the postage due.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE

Destroys $40,000 Worth of Property in Marietta—Fire at Cincinnati.

MARIETTA, O., Jan. 30.—A terrible fire originated in Pope's livery stable, in this city, at 3 o'clock this morning, with a strong wind blowing, destroying a great part of the square bordering on Greene and Third streets. The loss is over $40,000.

Dye Brothers, livery stable and residence; loss, $15,000.

C. Pape, livery, building and contents; loss, $15,000.

P. McLaren, residence and contents; loss $2,000.

Daniel Kauff, residence and contents; loss $1,500.

Zoller Brothers, grocers; building destroyed; groceries saved in a damaged condition.

Breman Brothers, building; loss $600.

L. W. Molter, building; loss $1,500.

F. Bezantz, bottling factory and household goods; $2,000.

Mrs. Rymer, dressmaker, and several tenants lose severely in damaged furniture by removal to the streets.

The insurance is unknown. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary.

A Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—There was a threatening fire yesterday morning soon after 5 o'clock in the large Gaff block on Fourth street, between Central avenue and John street, directly opposite the Grand hotel. At one time it looked as though the entire block would be destroyed, but the prompt work of the fire department prevented what might have been a loss of several hundred thousand dollars.

The blaze was discovered in the cellar of that part of the building, No. 382 West Fourth street, occupied by the cloak manufactory of Bruce Gomersall, successor to the Robinson Cloak company, which was dissolved some two weeks ago. The building is a tremendous six-story structure, with an iron and brick front, and one of the most substantial in the city. Gomersall's loss will reach in the neighborhood of $18,000.

Lewis Voight & Son, dealers in wall paper, etc., were damaged to the amount of $5,000, which is insured.

Nick Maune, a substitute pipeman of the No. 4 Engine company, was seriously injured by the falling of a heavy piece of plate glass from an upper window.

It is the opinion of several people that the fire was started by an incendiary who is well acquainted with the place. Two suspicious circumstances point to this conclusion—a door was found open and the hydrant was left running.

A White Cap Confesses.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 30.—The reign of the White Caps in Bloomington was of brief duration. Their threatening letters were sent to a number of disreputable houses the 24th, promising sound whippings if the inmates did not leave the city in five days and Friday night a number of the houses were bombarded with eggs. Sunday night the police arrested Patsey O'Connell and three others who are now in jail. O'Connell was seen and recognized as he delivered one of the threatening missives, and on being arrested confessed, implicating the rest of the gang. Two of the prisoners are old offenders, each having a suspended penitentiary sentence hanging over his head.

Noted Lady Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Amy Kirby Post, a noted woman suffragist, spiritualist, and abolitionist, died at her home here yesterday, aged eighty-six. She was born in Jericho, Long Island, in 1802. She maintained an underground railroad station in times of slavery and had as many as thirteen runaway slaves in her cellar at one time. She was a particular friend of Fred. Douglass and William Lloyd Garrison. She attended the first National Woman Suffrage association, at Rochester in 1848, and is said to have been the leading spirit there.

Another Postponement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A cablegram to the Catholic News announces the postponement of the consistory, in which, it had been expected, the vacant sees of Richmond and Natchez were to have been filled. The consistory was postponed before on account of a difference with the French government over the candidates of that country for the office of cardinal. The trouble this time is due to the fact that the pope awaits a better understanding with the Russian government concerning the appointment of bishops in the territory of the czar.

Paralyzed By Chewing Gum.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 30. The most remarkable case that has come under the observation of the medical fraternity in this city for a long time is that of Mary Younts, aged twelve years, who is suffering from facial paralysis. This affliction is due to chewing gum, she having employed the use of her jaws so constantly during the last three months that the muscles of her face are powerless, and her nerves are in a dilapidated condition.

Weather Too Cold for Faith.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Twenty-two believers in faith cure met at the Mount Zion sanctuary, Jersey City, Sunday, pursuant to an agreement they had previously made to be baptized, no matter what the weather might be. The entire party were led to the water's edge in New York bay by Elder Haucox; but at the last moment all but two decided that the water was too cold, and declined to be "dipped." Charles Freize and his wife Christina, however, resolutely followed the elder into the water and were baptized in due form.

Senator-Elect Washburn Ill.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 30.—Senator-elect W. D. Washburn, the millionaire miller, is reported critically ill. Immediately after the caucus that nominated him he had to take his bed, and it has just become known through an intimate friend of the family that at a consultation of physicians his condition was pronounced dangerous and his recovery extremely doubtful. The reception which was to have been tendered him at the West hotel has been indefinitely postponed.

Hovey's Successor in Congress.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 30.—Returns indicate the election of Frank B. Posey, Republican, to fill the unexpired term of Governor Alvin P. Hovey in congress, made vacant by the election of Gen. Hovey to the gubernatorial chair of Indiana.

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Embezzler Moore Skips Out.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—Mr. Barrett, attorney for Joseph A. Moore, the half million dollar embezzler, admitted last night that his client had fled to a place of safety, but he would not give the exact time of his departure. It is believed that he left some time Monday and that he has had ample time to reach the Canadian line. The investigation of Moore's books proceeds, but the amount of the shortage has not yet been increased above the original figure.

James D. Fish Not Surprised.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 30.—When James D. Fish, ex-president of the Marine bank of New York, was informed that President Cleveland had commuted his sentence to five years and six months, the old man did not express any surprise. To reporters who tried to interview him he said: "I have nothing to say." His daughter, Miss Anne Fish, has resided here ever since her father came to prison, and has been devoted in her attentions to him.

Publicly Horsewhipped.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Charles Lattin Shelton publicly horsewhipped A. J. Burgess Monday, because the latter charged her with stealing flowers from graves in the cemetery. Burgess was severely injured.

Buried Under Falling Walls.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 30.—The walls of the burned opera house have fallen, crushing wooden buildings adjoining and burying a number of people, including two firemen, in the ruins.

Weather Indications.

Fair weather, except along the lakes, light local snows; slightly warmer, variable winds becoming generally southerly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for January 30.

NEW YORK.—Money 1@2 per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 120 bid; four coupons, 126 bid; four-and-a-half, 109 bid.

The stock market opened fractionally higher on buying for London account, but this improvement was subsequently lost on selling to realize, and by 11 a. m. values were down ¼ to ⅝ per cent. Toward 12 o'clock there was a renewed buying of leading stocks and values advanced ¾ to 1⅜ per cent. At this writing the top figures are current.

Bur. & Quincy	103⅝	Michigan Cent.	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	N. Y. Central	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	137	Northwestern	127⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	141¼	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
Illinois Central	118	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Lake Shore	108⅞	St. Paul	[illegible]
Louisville & Nash	87⅝	Western Union	[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—[illegible] 00.

CORN—New, [illegible]c.

WOOL—Unwashed, fine merino, [illegible]; one-fourth blood combing, [illegible]; medium delaine and combing, [illegible]; braid, [illegible]; medium combing, [illegible]; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, [illegible]; medium clothing, [illegible]; delaine fleece, [illegible]c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14 00; No. 2, $11 00; prairie, $8 00@9 00; wheat, oats and rye straw, $6 00@7 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 [illegible]; fair, $2 [illegible]; common, $1 [illegible]; stockers and feeders, $2 [illegible]; yearlings and calves, $2 [illegible].

HOGS—Select butchers, $4 [illegible]; fair to good packing, $4 [illegible]; fair to good light, $4 [illegible]; common, $4 [illegible].

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 [illegible]; good to choice, $4 [illegible].

LAMBS—$5 [illegible].

PITTSBURG.

CATTLE—Prime, $4 [illegible]; fair to good, $3 [illegible]; common, $2 [illegible]; stockers, $3 [illegible]; feeders, $3 [illegible].

HOGS—Philadelphias, $4 [illegible]; mixed, $4 [illegible]; Yorkers, $4 [illegible]; common to fair, $4 [illegible]; grassers and stockers, $4 [illegible]; pigs, $4 [illegible].

SHEEP—Prime, $4 [illegible]; fair to good, $4 [illegible]; common, $3 [illegible].

LAMBS—$5 [illegible].

CHICAGO.

HOGS—Fair to good, $4 [illegible]; mixed packing, $4 [illegible]; heavy to choice, $4 [illegible].

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $5 [illegible]; mixed, $1 [illegible]; stockers and feeders, $2 [illegible].

SHEEP—Common to choice, $2 [illegible].

LAMBS—$4 [illegible].

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, $1 07; No. 2 red winter, February, [illegible]c.

CORN—Mixed, [illegible]c.

OATS—No. 1 white, [illegible]c; No. 2 mixed February, [illegible]c.

CATTLE—$1 [illegible] 10 per 100 pounds live weight.

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Dull cash, regular, January, [illegible]c.

CORN—Quiet; cash, [illegible]c.

OATS—Dull; cash, [illegible]c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash, $5 [illegible]; February, $5 [illegible].

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE MARION DAILY STAR

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WEDNESDAY, - - JANUARY 30.

Entertaining Their Companions.

Marion Chapter No. 62 Royal Arch Masons, entertained the Companions of their neighboring Chapters of Bellefontaine and Kenton in a royal manner Tuesday night.

Marion Masons had enjoyed the hospitality of both these Chapters on former occasions, and it was to show their appreciation of the cordial manner in which Marion Companions had been entertained, that they especially desired to meet these Companions at this time. The several Masonic bodies of Marion are famous for the correctness and zealous manner in which they perform their work, and the visitors expressed themselves as highly pleased with the work of last night.

After the arduous labors of the evening the companions, numbering about one hundred, repaired to the Kerr House for refreshments, each member of Marion Chapter having as his special charge a visiting Companion.

The following were present from Lafayette Chapter, No. 60, Bellefontaine. S. Nichols, A. C. Elliot, J. R. Kennedy, J. H Colton, J. H. Newell, B. M. Allen, C. G Parker, R. B. Keller, John Kier, J. Q. A Bennett, A. E. Griffin, Gib Gar wood, E. J Short, C. A. Miller, B. Chamberlain, J. E. Bless, H. Whitworth, E. C. Scarff.

The following were present from Scioto Chapter, No. 116, Kenton: D. S. Fisher, A. P. Cutting, John Wilson, W. H. Young, J B. Seymour, O. E. Rhoads, L. M. Strong, T. E. Strong, Dr. C. C. McLaughlin, T. C. Ferguson, Dr. S. A. Hagerman, E. E Smith, Milroy Pool, Henry Spelman, M. C. McVitty, W. H. Caldwell, J. A. Kernot, C. H. Shanafelt, E. D. Dean, George P. Frame, J. M. White, J. A Rogers, W. A Belt, J. H. Allen, E. C. Humphreys, Henry Price, W. A. Norton, Wm. Pool, Ed. H. Wilson.

Agosta.

Died, Jan. 22d, '89, of dropsy, William B Chambers. He was 78 years, 10 months and 22 days old. His remains were taken to Carey, Wyandot county for interment.

Died, James Harper, January 23d, '89, of old age, being 85 years. He has been a resident of this county for a number of years. He was a respected citizen.

Died, the infant daughter of Phineas Jones, of whooping cough and lung fever, Jan. 25, '89. She was about four years old. Funeral Saturday at 4 o'clock p.m., Rev. Scott officiating. The remains were buried in the Agosta cemetery.

The protracted meeting at Agosta still continues with a general interest. Quite a number have come back to the church who back-slid. The altar is full every night.

Our schools are progressing splendidly Miss Princess Tuttle, the intermediate teacher, was confined at home last week with throat trouble. However, she is at her place again.

Snow about six inches and mud of the same depth makes it a bad mix.

Ed Tonguet is happy. A boy.

Henry Tuttle is the happy father of a girl baby.

T. J. Bishop took a trip East as far as Pittsburg last week and has not returned yet. Tom is looking up business.

Mrs. Hathaway was called to Berea yesterday by the sickness of her father. He was reported as dying.

A. J. Ducatt and family go to Illinois today. They will locate in Shelby county where they will make their future home.

Tip Clark is in our city today.

Sickness is reported to be abating.

Jan. 29. J.

New Maple Sugar and Syrup.

We are indebted to Mr W. A. West of West Middleburg, O., for a sample of his fine sugar and syrup, as fine as we have ever seen. Mr. West has had long experience in the manufacturing of the delicious sweets and is up with the times and is one of Logan county's leading sugar and syrup makers, as he has taken several premiums at Logan county fair. Ask your dealer for W. A. West's Anchor Brand Sugar and Syrup, and you will use no other. He has dropped the anchor and his goods have come to stay. Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Address W. A. WEST,
West Middleburg, O.

Do Not Suffer Any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct.

H C HOBBERMAN & Co.

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr Acker's English Remedy for Consumption were only carefully used in time." This wonderful Remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by H. C. Hobberman & Co.

Ladies

In delicate health, and all who suffer from habitual constipation, will find the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, more easily taken and more beneficial in effect than any other remedy. It acts promptly yet gently on Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, and Stomach, and does not sicken or debilitate.

Sold by H. C Hoberman & Co. and L. H. Flocken & Co., druggists.

Syrup of Figs

is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers, to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold only by H. L. Flocken & Co and H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

STRAY BITS.

A curiosity in Wallingford, Conn., is a dog with three tails.

Madrid theatres are allowed by law to use only the electric light

The slot device for ensnaring pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters originated in England.

There are more than 4,000 people in the United States who are over 100 years of age

The annual income of the population of the United Kingdom is estimated at £1,200,000,000.

It is said that after fifteen or twenty more interments are allowed in Westminster abbey the room will all be occupied.

The Arctic whaling season for 1888, which is about over, resulted in a catch of 164 whales, against 256 last year.

The cheapest Christmas present sold by one jeweler in New York city cost eight cents, the most expensive cost $50,000

A musical manuscript of Mozart was sold a few weeks ago in Berlin for 555 marks, and a letter from Lessing for 600 marks

The Eskimos are naming their children after "By Thunder," "Go to Halifax" and other expressions used by English sailors

Philadelphia has 847,000 people and 179,000 houses, while New York, with 1,200,000 inhabitants, is said to have but 97,000 houses

"Che Muh," the Chinese dwarf, the smallest lilliputian on earth, aged 50 years, is so small that you can cover him with an ordinary plug hat

The water is colder at the bottom than at the surface. In many bays on the coast of Norway the water often freezes at the bottom before it does above

An alum mine has been discovered in Utah. It yields 80 to 90 per cent pure alum, which can be extracted by simply placing the crude material in boiling water

In the single industry of iron and steel in the United States 37,750 men are employed, who receive every two weeks $679,500 in wages, or $35,487,000 a year

One of the best lawyers in Virginia says he would on no account leave his children any considerable amount of property, and he gives away not less than $4,000 a year.

An English joker took down the calendar in a business office, and hung up one two years old. Dates for important papers were taken from it, and a loss of $30,000 was the result.

The latest estimate of the coal supply of the world gives us fuel for the next 800 years, by which time some genius will have invented a way to make one cornecb heat a big house for a week.

The Amalgamated Union of American Carpenters has 464 branches and 25,226 members. It is the rival of the American Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has a much larger membership.

An Indiana court has decided that unless a woman is pleased with her photographs she need not pay for them, no matter if a dozen of her friends declare that they 'look just like her.'

The Texas census bureau has estimated returns showing the population of Texas in January, 1887, to have been, in round numbers, 2,025,000, an increase of 29½ per cent since 1880

A singular accident happened at Albany recently. A horse being ridden was suddenly paralyzed and its hoofs gave way, turning up to its fetlocks, while the horse came down on its ankle bones

Of three women living in one house in Walker county, Ga., there are two wives, two mothers-in-law, two daughters-in-law, three mothers, two grandmothers and one great-grandmother

A Floridian states that it takes just half as much food and clothing for his family in Florida as it did in Tennessee, where he formerly resided. The difference in temperature effects this economy.

The corner stone of a hotel for women has recently been laid in London. It is proposed to allow the occupants to do their own cooking and housework, and the rent of rooms will vary from $1 25 to $2 50 per week

In a lately published story book for boys the author has a boy 14 years old capture three burglars, save four persons from drowning, discover and put out a fire, save a city from foundation and find $50,000 in an alley.

The greatest depths of the ocean of which soundings have been taken is off the coast of Japan. The water at that point is five miles deep, and on the bottom, even at that enormous depth traces of animal life have been found

The attendance at the meetings of secret societies of St Louis is on the decline, and it is believed that unless new methods are adopted they will gradually dwindle away. A member says "mess grown entertainments" no longer draw.

A large box of suppressed silver dollars was brought to light by a steam shovel at Tacoma, W. T. The workmen made a rush for the treasure, and all the coins were soon safely stored in pockets. Afterwards the men found, to their great disgust that the money was counterfeit

In one year Frank Davis, a Des Moines youth, got into jail, broke out, saved two boys from drowning, discovered and put out a fire, had his arm broken, stole a horse, shot at a burglar and put out his brother's eye. If he lives to grow up he will be a hustler

There has been begun in Paris a campaign against trained nurses, and a return to the old system of nursing by Sisters of Charity has been strongly advocated. It is alleged that the mortality in hospitals is 4 per cent higher since the introduction of trained nurses

The man who claims to be the most celebrated horse thief in the world is now under arrest at Lorensberg, Kan. His name is Washington Waterman, and he is 78 years of age. He acknowledged the theft of 100 horses in Kansas alone, and the authorities of the state are willing to admit that he has made off with five times that many

Among the possessions of a family of emigrants at the depot at Milledgeville, Ga., the other day, was a straw mattress, the inside of which was worth about 25 cents, and yet the farmer was paying $2 to have it transported, as he said he could sleep sounder in a strange country if he had beneath him even a small portion of Baldwin

Marriage may be a failure, but we question whether it is as great as bachelorhood. A Paterson, N. J., woman walked the other night into a gambling room where her husband was steadily losing money to and out how much he had lost, demanded that sum from the bank, got it, and led her husband off home. A bachelor would have lost his all

George H Johnson, a farmer living a few miles east of Honey Grove, Tex., has a mule that is a natural curiosity. The most prominent feature about his mulehship is that he is just exactly 28 hands high, 6 feet 2 inches so that a man who stands 6 feet in his stockings, standing by the mules shoulders, just lacks 2 inches of being as high as the animal, and he weighs in proportion to his height tipping the beam at 1,610 pounds.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Miss Mary Garrett is building a preparatory school for girls in Baltimore at a cost of over $500,000

A bust of Mme. de Stael, by Canova himself, has just been discovered in a second hand shop in Paris

Miss Cundy, who is to become the Duchess of Newcastle, is just 17, and one of the most expert horsewomen in England.

It is proposed to raise $100,000 for Mrs. Sheridan and her children, of which Senator Stanford has written himself down for $5,000.

Mrs Mary A. Livermore spends all her leisure hours in making tatting and crazy patchwork, of which feminine occupation she is very fond.

The negro washerwomen of Albany, Ga., have warned away several Chinamen who sought to compete with them for the washing of that good town

London society is agog over the reported betrothal of Princess Louise of Wales to the son and heir of the Earl of Fife, who claims descent from Macduff.

Belva Ann Lockwood has been appointed representative of the Universal Peace society of America at the Paris exhibition. She will start for France about the 1st of May.

The Indian princess, Sarah Winnemucca, who attended Wellesley college, and has written stories under the nom de plume of "Bright Eyes," is now teaching an Indian school.

The poor of Windsor have good reason to bless the generosity of Princess Christian. Twice a week, during the winter months, they are made happy by the dinners which she provides for them at the town hall.

A rumor is current in London society to the effect that the Princess Louise of Wales will contract marriage with a very popular and wealthy Scottish noble, a Liberal Unionist, and the worthy bearer of a historic name

It is said that there is, in an old Boston family, a carved oaken chest, which by will of its first owner descends only to the bride of the race who will fill it with house linen hemmed and embroidered wholly by her own fingers

Mme Kowalewska, to whom the French Institute recently awarded the grand prize in mathematics, is a descendant of the illustrious Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary. She is a professor in a Swedish university, and is about 40 years old

Kentucky, famous for its belles, has its buds this season, too. In Louisville Miss Mamie Griffiths is the prettiest dancer; Miss Nellie Wilder, a blonde who plays the banjo, the greatest heiress, and Miss Marie Evans the brightest conversationalist.

The Princess of Wales, it is said rarely ever pays more than 30 shillings for a bonnet for either herself or her daughters. Lately she disgusted her milliner still further by taking to that long suffering woman her own material to be made over just like a common one

Mme De Barrios, the widow of the Guatemalan general, was carried off from a convent by her husband at the age of 16, and, though she has seven children, is still young and handsome. She divides her time between New York and Europe, and her wealth runs up into the millions

Countess Mary Taaffe, daughter to the prime minister of Austria, has a soprano voice so perfect and well cultivated that Patti is said to have exclaimed when hearing it "You are more than my equal." Countess Mary, however, sings only at court and at mass. She is of Irish descent

Mrs Grollin, the maternal parent of Mary Anderson, is a tall, heavy, black haired, dark complexioned woman. There is but little trace of her daughter's beauty in her face, although the shape and form of the features, separately taken, are identical with Mary Anderson, particularly the nose.

There is to be no dancing at the Prussian court this season. The only palace festivities will be two state concerts, at which ladies are to appear in black, white, gray or mauve. The empress has issued an order that the immense court trains which have been worn at all state functions during the last few years are to be discontinued

The Boston Transcript says that while Mary Anderson was passing through a store there she overheard a cash boy lamenting that he did not know who she was in time to take a look at her, since he was too poor to see her ever twice. Thereupon she turned, and dropping a kiss on the boy's forehead, said: "There, my lad, you can say not only that you have seen Mary Anderson but that she has kissed you."

SCIENTIFIC SQUIBS

An immensely rich vein of silver has been found on a few miles from Duluth

A monster blast was recently made in Scotland in which 7,000 tons of granite were displaced

There seems to be no truth in the report that the famous Portland freestone quarries in Connecticut are giving out

Important beds of coal, four feet to five feet thick and of excellent quality, have recently been discovered in the Crimea.

Recent experiments demonstrate that sea water and fresh water will float ice cakes with one part above water and fourteen and eight-tenths below

Spontaneous combustion in cotton soaked with oil and tar to take place most quickly when there is equal weight of each.

Fortunately in New Zealand some of the birds are protected by governmental laws, but already many of the species have died out

At Harvard photographs have been obtained of the outer satellite of Mars and of all the satellites of Saturn and Uranus except Mimas

The lead linings and piping of the recently discovered Roman baths in Bath, England, were found to be in a wonderfully good state of preservation

The electro-magnetic theory of light satisfactorily explains why the waves of light and heat have transverse rather than longitudinal vibrations

The imposing and substantial Manhattan bridge across the Harlem river is about completed and will be ready for traffic on Washington's birthday

Prof. Graham Bell proposes eliminating from census schedules every question that could wound the feelings of parents or friends of afflicted persons.

According to the census returns the deteriorated [illegible] increased 400 per cent, while the general population of the country has [illegible] some interval simply doubled

The [illegible] the bridge at Anthony's Nose [illegible] taken from Sachems Head, Conn. [illegible] said to have a resistance 100 times greater than any strain that will be placed [illegible]

Frederick Bluxey, in speaking of whales' [illegible] feeding, says they open their [illegible] below the sea water, with its [illegible] organisms, to fill the oval cavity, the [illegible] lower jaw on the baleen plates, and [illegible] the water through them, swallowing [illegible] stranded on their vast tongues.

A MODERN KNIGHT.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF TERENCE V. POWDERLY.

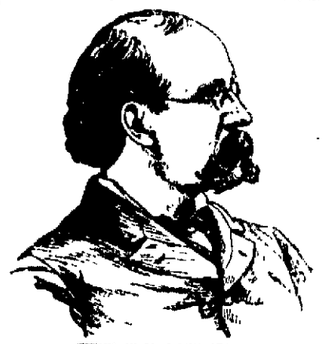
His Career as Apprentice, Mechanic and Head of a Great Labor Organization. Three Times Mayor of Scranton and Nine Times Chief of the Knights of Labor.

[Special Correspondence.]

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 28.—While it is true that many worthy men and women are filling obscure places in various parts of the world, it is equally true that men and women of worth and energy and purpose cannot be kept down in this fair land of ours. This is the lamp of hope that shines upon the pathway of the poorest lad in America. With us the iron fortune that environs childhood is frequently the background of a splendid manhood, in which the barefoot boy of yesterday asserts himself and commands the attention of senates and of multitudes for words of wisdom bravely spoken and deeds of heroism unselfishly done.

Among the men of contemporary note concerning whom these things may be said few are better known than Terence V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., the general master workman of the Knights of Labor—the greatest organization of workmen that was ever planned or held together by human wisdom. Mr. Powderly was not born "with a silver spoon in his mouth." There was no great promise discernible in his boyhood. What he is he owes to his own brave heart, pure, abstemious, industrious life and practical purpose.

Mr. Powderly was born Jan. 22, 1849, in the city of Carbondale, at the head of the historic Lackawanna Valley, Pa. His parents, who came from Ireland, were sturdy, honest people who dignified labor by working hard and making their home happy and contented with the fruits of their toil. Their boy, Terence, went to school in the "Pioneer City," as Carbondale was called, until he reached the age of 13, when he felt that the time had arrived for doing something more practical, and found employment with the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, guarding a point at which a number of rail road switches were placed, to prevent any tampering with them. That he did this work well and faithfully was shown by the fact that at the age of 14 he was appointed by the same company to the responsible position of car examiner. When he reached 16 years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist in the Delaware and Hudson shops. He was quick to learn and to plan, and proved a great favorite with his employers and fellow workmen, notwithstanding the buoyant spirit which frequently tempted him to play pranks on those about him, who could understand and appreciate a good joke and make allowances for those ebullitions of humor which are characteristic of the fun loving, happy hearted boy. After serving three years at his trade he went to Scranton and, at the age of 20, was employed in the locomotive shop of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad company. From the first he was a close student and a keen observer of events, and as his field of observation widened he managed to keep pace with it in storing his mind with knowledge. His first entrance into a labor organization was in 1871, when he joined the Machinists and Blacksmiths' union of Scranton. He was elected president of the subordinate union to which he belonged in 1872, and in the same year was united in marriage to the bright and gracious woman who still rules at his domestic hearth.



TERENCE V. POWDERLY

In the year 1873, some three weeks after Jay Cooke's failure, Mr Powderly was discharged from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western shops because of his activity in union matters. His counsel and his counsels were always conservative, but the history of labor movements shows that such men are invariably among the first to suffer when there is any considerable clash between capital and labor. After his discharge Mr. Powderly was made to feel keenly the penalties of incurring the displeasure of corporate power, and the injustice exercised toward him would make an interesting story in itself. There is no room for it here, however, and as he was never a man to make capital out of his personal grievances, I do not think he would appreciate the industry of the chronicler who made this feature of his career prominent. Like every strong man who has met, shown, faith in his own ability to triumph in the long run, Mr. Powderly was always patient to suffer. Indeed, a chapter more thrilling than any written by Charles Reade in his fabulous romance on labor entitled "Put Yourself in His Place," might be written of Mr. Powderly's experience right here, showing the tyrannous use of the Black List against an honest mechanic by a malignant and narrow minded boss and giving the reverse side of the British novelist's lurid picture. That is not the purpose of the present sketch, however. Being unable to find work in this region because of the unreasonable prejudices against labor unions, Mr. Powderly went west. He worked for some time in Galion, O., and Oil City, Pa., and in 1875 came back to Scranton and was employed by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company in the erection of the new steel works then in course of construction. When the machinery was all in place Mr. Powderly went to work for the Dickson Manufacturing company in its locomotive department at the Cliff works, where he continued until April, 1877, when the company suspended all its employes for want of orders.

Mr. Powderly's political life in Scranton began in 1878, he being elected mayor of that city on the 19th of February, after a most stormy campaign. His clean and creditable administration commanded the respect even of those who were most bitterly opposed to him as a candidate and who professed to fear that the city would 'go to the dogs' if a representative of labor was chosen its chief magistrate. Mayor Powderly introduced many reforms. His messages to the councils always sparkled with practical suggestions; he gave the appointment of an efficient police force his careful attention, and the verdict of the unbiased, before half of his term was served, was that Scranton never had a better mayor. He was re-elected in 1880, and again in 1882, and after having served three terms as mayor of Scranton he was nominated for lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania on the Greenback-Labor party of the state, but declined the nomination. His record as an official was an enviable one, and is still referred to with pride by his friends in Scranton.

But it is as a member of the Knights of Labor and for many years the ruling spirit of that great order, of which he is now the chief, that Mr. Powderly is best known and will be longest remembered. He joined the organization in 1876, formally, although he had been sworn in as one of its first members in 1871, and was for many years the zealous and intelligent advocate of a system that would unite all branches of labor into one compact body. He had learned by personal experience that trade organizations were ineffectual for the great work of benefiting the condition of toiling humanity. The clannishness of each special craft was but natural, and while there might be in a general way sympathy among carpenters, with railroad men or shoemakers, it lacked that degree of effectiveness that would prevail if carpenters, railroad men shoemakers and others made common cause for their common welfare. This was the great principle underlying the Knights of Labor, that men of all trades might unite for the general weal taking for their motto that superb universal expressive maxim:

An injury to one is the concern of all.

Mr. Powderly was among the first and most fervent advocates of this principle, and in a broader sense than any other of the founders of the order since became to it, with original aims and purposes of his own that were calculated to make it bolder and more liberal and consequently more potent for good than the organization first planned by Uriah Stevens and his associates, and projected as a secret, oath bound institution. Mr. Powderly's policy from the start was to keep the organization as much as possible in harmony with public opinion on abstract questions of right. When most public opinion differed with the organization he believed in bringing public opinion to its side if this could be done without a sacrifice of principle. When it could not be done he adhered to the principle and courageously proclaimed his views for the consideration of thinking men in and out of the order.

In the month of February, 1877, District Assembly No. 1 was organized in Scranton, and Mr Powderly was elected its corresponding secretary, a position which he held until his duties as general master workman took him away from home so much that he could not attend to the local office.

In the year 1878 all the branches of the Knights of Labor were called together in general assembly at Reading, Pa., and Assembly No. 1 of Scranton, formed another Assembly No. 5 there from another part of the country and, surrendering its right to that number, it took No. 16, by which it has been known since.

In January, 1879, at the general assembly of the order, which met in St Louis, Mr Powderly was elected general worthy foreman, and in September of that year he was elected general master workman, the highest position in the organization, which he still fills with conspicuous ability and honor. The term of office was for one year until 1886, when it was changed to two years. At every subsequent meeting of the general assembly Mr Powderly has been elected general master workman by an overwhelming vote, despite the predictions always made for months in advance that he would be defeated. Nine times he has been chosen to the leadership of the powerful organization of which he is the master mind, a demonstration of confidence unparalleled in the history of the labor movements of the world. His salary for the first four years was $400 a year, out of which meager sum he had all his expenses as general master workman, devoting what was left to the building up of the order. In 1883 his salary as general master workman was increased to $800, in 1884 to $1,500, and in 1886 to $5,000 per annum. At the last session of the general assembly the salary was again fixed at $5,000, but Mr. Powderly informed the convention that he would draw but $3,000 for the year, and if at the next session the members considered that he had earned the other $2,000 they could dispose of it there.

The membership of the Knights of Labor in the year 1885 was about 80,000 in good standing. In one year the number increased to the astonishing figure of 700,000, of which it is estimated that at least 400,000 went in from curiosity and caused more harm than good to the organization. Of late there has been a considerable falling off in the membership, a fact which is not at all regretted by the thoughtful, conservative members of the order who believe in reaching results through intelligent educational work.

At the Indianapolis convention General Master Workman Powderly was elected to represent the Knights of Labor at the world's fair in Paris next summer, the order having been invited to send a representative by the French syndicates and deputies of social economies. Mr. Powderly will not be a stranger across the Atlantic, although an American of Americans, because the wearers of the labor button have been increasing of late in the industrial centers of Europe. The home life of the general master workman is exceedingly happy, although not blest with children. His wife is a woman of great intelligence and tact, and warmly sympathizes with him in all his undertakings. Their pretty home, a modest but very comfortable building, stands by itself on an abrupt elevation commanding a splendid view of the heart of the Lackawanna valley and the greater portion of the city of Scranton. Mr. Powderly is a very busy man when at home, but never too busy to be interrupted by his most intimate friends. His study is a model of neatness and order. There is a place for everything and everything is in place. He keeps copies of his letters relating to the order, and bound volumes of his official correspondence, properly labeled, make an imposing appearance, as they would undoubtedly disclose some interesting stories were they opened to the public gaze.

Whenever there is any labor commotion of consequence in any part of the country Mr. Powderly's home is besieged by newspaper reporters, representing not only the Scranton papers, but all the principal journals in the land. At such times he is not especially communicative, though always courteous, and often, I regret to say, he is grossly misrepresented in alleged interviews, written by enterprising persons who never see him or obtain an expression of his views. But these little things do not embitter his life or modify the geniality of his great good nature.

Mr Powderly is eminently practical, he has a hearty contempt for shams, and his keen sense of humor never forsakes him. He is a man that would make his mark in any walk of life—a gentleman by nature and a well read, widely informed student of the world's affairs. He would make a first class railroad president, bank president or editor, and I understand that he has recently had several tempting offers from some of the leading newspapers of the country to devote himself wholly to their interests. He is greatly devoted, however, to the cause that has claimed the best years of his life, and the Knights of Labor are fortunate in having such a leader.

JOHN E. BARRETT.

Hunting for His Wife.

Many of our people see a gray haired and bearded old gentleman walking around the streets with a sadness about his countenance which, though, can only be detected after close observation, for as soon as he sees you a smile lights up his countenance in token of recognition. He is a German and a musician, and is seen every night at the opera house when there is an entertainment there. His name is Professor Ressler. He came to this country some sixteen years ago from Germany to make his home here, leaving his wife behind until he could get settled, when he would send for her. Having secured the desired end, a letter was dispatched home telling his wife of his success and bidding her to come. It is said that she sailed from her native home with a glad heart, in anticipation of meeting with her husband after an absence of two years. Every vessel that came over was eagerly looked after, the newspapers were scanned for intelligence of her arrival, but nothing could be heard of her. The ship on which it is said she sailed arrived in Baltimore and the wife landed there. The professor with a joyous heart went there, but lo! no trace of her could be found, and the days, weeks and months until fourteen years have passed without his knowing of her whereabouts. From city to city has he gone in the search. His head was black then, now it is white, but there is a tenderness in his face mixed with sorrow, and a cankering in his heart, but he goes on and on, with the hope of finally meeting his long lost wife.—Athens (Ga.) Chronicle.

How Celluloid Is Manufactured.

While everybody has heard of, or seen, or used celluloid, only a few know what it is composed of or how it is made. The following is a description of the process carried out in a factory near Paris for the production of celluloid:

A roll of paper is slowly unwound, and at the same time saturated with a mixture of five parts of sulphuric acid and two parts of nitric acid, which falls upon the paper in fine spray. This changes the cellulose of the paper into proxylin gun cotton. The excess of the acid having been expelled by pressure, the paper is washed with plenty of water until all traces of acid have been removed. It is then reduced to a pulp, and passes on to the bleaching trough.

Most of the water having been got rid of by means of a strainer, the pulp is mixed with from 20 to 40 per cent. of its weight in camphor, and the mixture thoroughly triturated under millstones. The necessary coloring having been added in the form of powder, a second mixing and grinding follows.

The finely divided pulp is then spread out in thin layers on slabs, and from twenty to twenty-five of these layers are placed in a hydraulic press, separated from one another by some sheets of thick blotting paper, and are subjected to a pressure of 150 atmospheres, until all traces of moisture have been got rid of. The matter is then passed between rollers heated to between 140 and 150 degs. Fahrenheit, whence it issues in the form of elastic sheets.—The Inventor.

The "Sentence System."

Charles Dickens, while visiting the Massachusetts school ship, was called upon for a "speech." He responded by saying, "Boys, do all the good you can and make no fuss about it."

Mr. Dickens, as his novels attest, believed in the beneficial effect of a pithy saying and a striking proverb—pointed words which would fasten themselves in the memory. The conductors of the "Netherlands Mettray," one of the model reform schools of Holland, use this "sentence system" as a means of moral education. They hang on the walls such sentences as these:

"He who seeks himself will not find God;" "A poor man he who has nothing but money;" "He is a fool who lives poor to die rich;" "Labor has a golden bottom;" "Care for the moments, and these will care for the years."

Sometimes a boy is made to learn a sentence by heart. One boy was overheard using foul speech to a comrade. He was ordered to read to the boys every morning for eight days this sentence, "It is better to be dumb than to use the tongue for filthy talk." It made him clean in speech.—Youth's Companion.

Supposed to be Over 1,800 Years Old.

In the province of Canton are occasionally dug up ancient copper gongs or drums, which some say were made by the aboriginal Laos tribes, others say by Ma Yuan, the renowned commander who invaded Tung King in A. D. 41 and, quelled the rising of the rebellious tribes against the Chinese, erecting a pillar of bronze on the extreme southern border of the "hill country." The Nan-hai Maio temple, at Canton possesses two of these curious monuments, one large and one small; the characters are mostly indecipherable, owing to the length of time they have been under the ground. The larger one was obtained from the tomb of a barbarian chief 1,000 years ago, during the Tang dynasty at Kao-chow; the smaller one at Sunchow. They are much valued as rarities by the Canton people. A very fine sounding one was dug up lately and presented by the finder to the Temple of Confucius.—Chinese Exchange.

Bismarck's Mail.

Every express train running between Berlin and Hamburg now carries a van fitted with the network apparatus which is used in English traveling postoffices, which apparatus throws out from the down trains a bag of letters or dispatches at Friedrichsruhe for Prince Bismarck, while a similar bag is taken in by the up trains as they rush through the little station on the Sachsenwald, which is within 200 yards of the Schloss.—London World.

The $100,000 Niagara Prize.

The project to give a prize of $100,000 for the best plan for harnessing Niagara river and putting it into the traces to do the work of steam by the power of its mighty current is not dead.—Buffalo News.

CITY TIME TABLE

Following is the time of arrival of and departure of trains at and from the several depots in this city, according to the latest changes.

ERIE.

EAST.		WEST.	
No. 7	10.20 a. m.	No. 12	2.55 a. m.
No. 37	2.23 a. m.	No. 6	12.45 p. m.
No. 5	2.05 p. m.	No. 8	5.3 . m.
No. 3	11.05 p. m.	No. 4	10.45 p. m.

BEE LINE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 4	4.05 a. m.	No. 2	10 a. m.
No. 3	10.25 a. m.	No. 1	8.47 a. m.
No. 5	3.25 p. m.	No. 7	2.1 p. m.
No. 9	11.25 p. m.	No. 6	9.00 p. m.
Local	6.28 a. m.	Local	8.35 a. m.

C. H. V. AND T.

NORTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 1	5.41 p. m.	No. 2	9.55 a. m.
No. 3	8.57 a. m.	No. 4	5.40 p. m.

C. AND A.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	8.56 a. m.	No. 12	5.20 a. m.
No. 5	2.55 p. m.	No. 9	7.1 p. m.
No. 17	5.0 p. m.	No. 10	7.00 p. m.
No. 3	10.45 p. m.	No. 8	10.45 p. m.
No. 23	6.00 a. m.	No. 14	12.00 p. m.

Schedule of Mail Trains.

C. & A.—West	6.00 p. m.
C. H. V. & T.—North	8.57 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—South	9.55 a. m.
C. C. C. & I.—West	11.27 a. m.
Erie—East	12.05 p. m.
C. C. C. & I.—East	2.57 p. m.
Erie—West	2.55 p. m.
	7.30 p. m.

Day mails close one-half hour before each time of departure, except C. & A., which closes 10 minutes earlier than one-half hour.

NIGHT MAILS.

C. C. C. & I., South of Delaware	8.40 p. m.
Columbus	8.40 p. m.
C. C. C. & I., North of Galion	8.28 a. m.
Chicago	11.00 p. m.

Night mails close at 8.30 and 9 p. m. city time.

$1,000 REWARD

to any one who will contradict by proof our claim that *Acme Blacking* WILL NOT INJURE LEATHER.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH.

To make an intelligent test of this offer the following method: Hang a strip of leather in a bottle of Acme Blacking, and leave it there for a day or a month. Take it out and hang it up to dry, and examine its condition carefully. Wet a common rubber to make a stain as it will from French Dressing, and gentlemen with any kind solution of Patent Leather may color with liquid blacking, but none will stain as does

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Makes any kind of leather

WATERPROOF, SOFT, AND DURABLE.

A beautiful, rich, GLOSSY POLISH is unequaled. Saves labor and annoyance

A Polish Lasts a Month for Women, and a Week for Men, and on Harness Leather even Four Months without renewing

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA

Sold by Shoe stores, Grocers, and Saddlers.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Seal Jackets,

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Remington Standard Typewriter,

Unrivaled for SPEED and DURABILITY. Unequaled for EASE of Operator and QUALITY of work.

FULLY WARRANTED.

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177 W. 4 ST., CINCINNATI, O.

HOXSIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

The greatest remedy in the world for all acute attacks to throat and lungs, for adults as well as children. Price, 50 cents.

LADIES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

Peerless Dyes

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package, 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brilliancy, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or Non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by L. H. FLOCKEN, or H. C. HOBERMAN & CO.

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DR. ALB... ...BERT

THE AL... ...DY MEDICAL DISPENSARY

Superior Street, next to Postoffice, Cleveland, O.

Chronic, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases

Successfully Treated upon the Latest Scientific Principles.

DR. ALBERT Has attained the most wonderful success in the treatment of the cases to which he devotes his specia' attention, and through years of patient labor and research, he has discovered the most infallible method of curing general weakness, involuntary discharges, impotency, nervousness, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, diseases of throat, nose and skin, affections of the liver, stomach and bowels—those terrible disorders arising from solitary habits of youth—and secret practices, making life a miserable existence and rendering marriage impossible.

Nervous Debility. Those suffering from Nervous Debility, the symptoms of which are a dull, distressed mind which unfits them for performing their business and social duties; make happy marriages impossible, distroys the action of the heart, causing flushes of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, short breathings, melancholy, love easily of company and have a preference to be alone; feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring; lost manhood; white bone deposits in the urine, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thoughts, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, paleness, pain and weakness in the limbs, etc., should consult **DR. ALBERT** immediately and be restored to health.

Organal Weakness. Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affection which renders life a burden and and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victim of improper indulgence. The most chaste must acknowledge that the passions are the great magnet by which the whole world is attracted. Destroy them and what have we? Man is no longer interested in the opposite sex; the interchange of that blissful repose which attracts and interests the whole world, exists no longer; man ceases to be what God made him: the world is no longer interesting to him, and remorse and disappointment are his constant companions. Consult DR. ALBERT at once and you will find the sympathy and relief that you positively require.

Marriage. Married persons or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualifications speedily relieved. He who places himself under the care of DR. ALBERT, may confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely on his skill as a physician. DR. ALBERT has had many years' experience in hospitals and private practice and is a graduate of the most eminent Medical Colleges of the United States.

Young Men who have become victims of solitary vice,—that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with full confidence.

DR. ALBERT addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

Epilepsy or Fits Positively Cured by a New and Never-failing Method, and a Guarantee given in every case.

Remarkable Cures Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures.

A Perfect Restoration Guaranteed.

PERSONS RUINED IN HEALTH by unlearned pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Call or write, but where possible, one personal interview preferred.
Address, with Postage. **DR. ALBERT, Cleveland, O.**

A course of treatment with full directions will be sent to any part of the United States, securely packed, free from observation, upon receipt of Five Dollars, with a guarantee that if results are not satisfactory, money will be refunded.

THE BEST OF ALL PILLS

BAD BLOOD

Means an inactive liver and a sympathetic or ... Bad Blood is ... Boils, Carbuncles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, and ... Blood Diseases.

BILIOUSNESS.

... Sick Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dull Pain in the Head, Yellow Skin, Blues, Nervous Prostration, Dread of Impending Evil, Melancholy and ...

CHRONIC DEBILITY.

... Tonic Pills are to restore the action of the ... to ... the blood. ... Mandrake, Culver's Root, Burdock ... Cascara Sagrada, acting ... on the liver, ... sweat glands, to the proper one.

HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP

restores ... and ... the ...

CONSTIPATION.

THE ... of digestion, ... of the ... and glands ... by the bile and ... to ... in order to ... them ... to ... pure.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

combines all the best medicines of Mandrake, Culver's Root and Cascara Sagrada, with tonics to ... and ... tions and ... the ... action. After ... a few bottles ... the ... cure.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNDER A ... Family Medicine because it contains ... Children, ... and ... Sold by druggists ... Autumn and Winter. ... Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00.

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

... Mc... ... RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., Jackson, Mich.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

These two diseases cause untold suffering. ... result that they are difficult to cure—even to the ... patients. Paine's Celery Compound has permanently cured the worst cases of rheumatism and neuralgia—so say those who have used it.

"Having been troubled with rheumatism at the knee and foot for five years, I was ... unable to get around. ... I was very often confined to my bed for weeks at a time. I used only one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and was perfectly cured. I can now jump around, and feel as lively as a boy." FRANK CAROLL. Eureka, Nevada.

"Paine's Celery Compound has been a God-send to me. For the past two years I have suffered with neuralgia of the heart, doctor after doctor failing to cure me. I have now taken nearly four bottles of the Compound, and am free from the complaint. I feel very grateful to you." CHAS. H. LEWIS, Central Village, Ct.

Paine's Celery Compound

"I have been greatly afflicted with acute rheumatism, and could find no relief until I used Paine's Celery Compound. After using six bottles of this medicine I am now cured of rheumatic troubles." SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Sr. Cornish, N. H.

Effects Lasting Cures.

Paine's Celery Compound has performed many other cures as marvelous as these,—copies of letters sent to any address. Pleasant to take, does not disturb, but aids digestion, and entirely vegetable; a child can take it. What's the use of suffering longer with rheumatism or neuralgia?

$1.00. Six for $5.00. Druggists. Mammoth testimonial paper free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington Vt.

DIAMOND DYES Give Faster and Brighter Colors than any other Dyes. | **BABIES** Living upon Lactated Food are Healthy, Happy, Hearty. It is Unequaled.

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FOR EVERY CASE OF

Nasal or Post Nasal Catarrh

—THAT—

DR. LIVINGSTON'S

POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH

FAILS TO CURE.

Every bottle is guaranteed or money refunded when our rules and instructions are carried out in full. The only catarrh medicine of merit, and the only Company that gives you this chance. This is to show the public that we do not come before the people with a worthless nostrum, but one of merit. Do not let your druggist sell you a bottle unless it has our guarantee on same. For sale by all drug trade. **Price, $1.00 Per Bottle.** If your druggist does not have it, send $1, and we will pay express charges.

LIVINGSTON MEDICINE CO., - DAYTON, OHIO.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

NEW YORK, PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

Popular Coiffures—All About the Catogan Already Adopted Abroad and Likely to Find Favor for One Season at Least Among American Women.

... a word of mysterious signification ... on the fashionable horizon. ... the French word "catogan" ... tion, is loom... ... serious importance of ... Strictly speakin... ... when we report ... means a club, and th... ... the hair is ... this fact may be estimat... ... and ar... the latest intelligence that ... worn high over the brow in Pa... ranged at the back in a "catogan."

A FASHIONABLE COIFFURE.

The days of the chignon are over; the horse tail is now the privilege only of small girls; bangs are left to barmaids and the servants in liberal minded households. The coming style is to rake the hair forward to the top of the head. But there, instead of being projected forward, it is caught and massed just in that part of the central parting where gentlemen generally begin to find their hair growing thin. The raison d'etre of this style of hairdressing is not far to seek. Woman, ambitious woman, is always trying to add a cubit to her stature. She did it once by high heeled boots; anon she crowned herself with the prodigious hat; and now she is adopting the pile of hair. We foresee but a short life for this now—or, rather, this revived—fashion. It does not suit long faced people. To add a cubit to one's face is not so satisfactory as to add the same measure to one's stature. Yet this is what the catogan will effect. Chubby, short ladies may find the new mode effective; but the thin ones will vote against it, even at the risk of reducing themselves to their normal five feet two.

In the annexed cut is represented a French coiffure that is equally appropriate for a wedding or a ball. The front hair falls as a crepe fringe over the forehead. In the center may appear either jeweled ornaments or flowers. The back of this coiffure is a loose catogan.

Ball Dresses.

Ball gowns at the present moment are more in demand in fashionable society than any other. The Empire short waisted bodices and straight skirts are making their way among women who really dress well, and an admirable example is a gray crepe de Chine, drawn into the figure with a sash of gold and silver embroidery, caught up on the skirt with clasps; the entire drapery falling in one piece.

A YOUNG LADY'S BALL GOWN.

In the cut is shown a unique fall gown for a young lady. It is of gray blue Bengaline, wrought with silver; the low bodice and kilted panel in either crape or net, the whole elaborately trimmed with turquois blue satin ribbon shot with silver. Bows on the shoulders.

Black continues to be worn for balls. A gown seen recently had a black crepe lisse front, embroidered all over with tiny flowers. Fancy gauzes are much worn over silk gowns.

A new class of ball gown was draped over white Sicilienne, made with a baby bodice, a sash crossing it from the side and fastening in a careless bow, which had ends reaching to the hem of the skirt. Pink is a fashionable shade. A gown in this tone had a rosette ruche round the hem, over which falls a skirt of mousseline de soie, hemmed and covered all over with tufts of moss and gold thread, which resembles at a distance a flight of bees. The skirts in all these cases touch the ground, while dinner dresses are made long. Very beautiful embroidery is introduced on to the gowns worn by married women at balls. These are a marked contrast to the simplicity of those dresses of crepe lisse worn by young girls, with bodices and skirt very flat back and front, and tied with a wide sash.

Fashions for Men.

Studs are now universally worn with evening dress. Some gentlemen wear two very small studs, while others wear three. Either number is correct. Five pearls of small size and fine diamonds of small size divide favor among men of middle age, while younger men incline more to small but flawless rubies. Many conservative men continue to wear the white enamel studs, and others give the preference to small studs of pure gold.

The luxurious habits of men about town are this season illustrated in the new fad for hand painted suspenders with gold or silver buckles. The suspender buckles are made in a variety of patterns, and are purchased, as a rule, by the young ladies who paint or embroider the silk braces with which they are to be worn. It need hardly be told that the lady's monogram occasionally appears in the intricacies of the worked design.

Another evidence of a disposition to luxuries on the part of New York dudes is the item of hose supporters, or garters, to put it more plainly. The circlet of bright colored silk elastic is fastened sometimes with a gold clasp richly chased or inlaid with gems; again, there are flat silver buckles on the face of which is etched a monogram.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

"Stove Stroke," an Ill to Which Women Who Toil Over Hot Stoves Are Liable.

Coup de soleil, or sunstroke, is a familiar affection, known to be a fruitful source of cerebral trouble in after years to those who survive a severe attack, and against it people are duly warned each year as its season comes on. But the following words of caution, by a physician, to women who cook and have to toil over heated stoves and in the close, hot air of kitchens, against "coup d'etuve," or stove stroke, are new and suggestive. He says:

Before the old fashioned open fireplace our mothers and sisters suffered much from the effects of direct heat in the face; and in browning coffee, boiling and baking they would often be well nigh overpowered with the heat. Here, however, was an occasional relief, by the moving of cold currents to the ... fire, that worked to their benefit. More... with the introduction of stoves came ... over, wi... ... of smaller rooms for kitchens, the building ... ...atly greater accumulations and the consequ... ... stoves, especially when of heat about the ... ...king, that in time washing, ironing and ba... ...oschitis, asthma, proved a prolific source of br... ...tions. Disheadaches and disturbed circu... ...with the heads have ma...ifested aggressively ... is no ... increase of patients, till a... ... work for common thing to find abunda... ... those who treat respiratory diseases in ... every household where stoves are commonly used. Especially is this the case where proper ventilation is not secured and ample room given to cooks to occasionally escape the effects of direct stove heat.

I slept one night in a small bedroom in which was a small stove. The night was a cold one in winter. The stove was filled with wood, and all the dampers closed to prevent rapid burning. It proved, however, to be full of open joints, and at length a furious fire was the result. I awoke bathed in sweat, suffocated almost to smothering, roaring in the ears equal to a railroad train, dizziness so great I could hardly get out of bed to attend to opening doors and cooling the stove. What I suffered has given me a sympathy for those who must endure, only in less degree, the heat of kitchen stoves. No wonder that apoplexy, epilepsy, cerebral congestion and congestive headaches, severe colds and bronchitis are the common ailments of those who suffer from coup d'etuve. Beware of overheating yourself or your babies; keep baby's feet, and not its head, toward the stove.

Ingrowing Toe Nail.

After a rather prolonged foot bath, and as gentle but thorough cleansing and drying of the nail as possible, I introduce by the aid of a brush, into the interstices between the nail and the fungosities, a solution of gutta percha in chloroform (gutta percha, ten parts; chloroform, eighty parts). I have this application repeated several times the first day, and less frequently the following days.—Dr. Patin.

A Harmless and Effective Face Lotion.

If glycerine agrees with one's skin, the following face lotion faithfully used will give some of the freshness of youth back to a complexion that has faded from want of care. Make oatmeal into a paste with glycerine two parts and water one part, and apply to the face at night. Some persons wear a mask over this.

One Thing and Another.

A large drink of hot water before each meal and on retiring is said to be helpful in persistent insomnia.

Another "cause of baldness" has been proclaimed. "Smoking," ... a medical authority, "undoubtedly produces baldness by saturating the tissues of the body with nicotine, which disturbs the healthful function of the body and tissues and affects the nutrition of the hair bulbs."

Hoarseness caused by excessive use of the voice may be relieved by eating freely of fresh raw egg beaten thick with fine white sugar.

A teaspoonful of salt dissolved in water and taken every hour or two, beginning six to eight hours before a chill, is said to often prevent it in what is known as "chills and fever."

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Good Form in Invitations for a Variety of Occasions.

For afternoon teas, receptions and musical parties, many ladies use their own visiting cards, writing in the day and hour, as:

Mrs. James Thompson
At Home
Thursday, December seventh.
Music at five o'clock.
183 Beacon Street.

or

Mrs. Thomas Gifford Brooks.
Friday, February sixth.
Tea at five o'clock.
40 Quincy Street.

The above two formulas, from invitations written on visiting cards, are given by Good Housekeeping, which adds:

Some ladies prefer to have the entire card engraved, especially for large and handsome receptions, but it is not necessary to do so. For evening receptions it is convenient to have large "at home" cards printed with a space left for the date and hour. These are also used for dancing parties and balls at private houses:

Mrs. Grenville
At Home
Wednesday, December fifth,
At nine o'clock.
Cotillon. 127 Fifth avenue.

The above form was used for a large ball which took place at Newport during the past summer.

Device for a Letter Seal.

If a writer possesseth not a crest—that is to say, if he or she is too indifferent or penurious to indulge in so inexpensive a luxury—why, the best device for use in stamping the seal is either one large, heavy initial or an intaglio ring, with some fine, deeply cut antique figure upon it.

Bits of Social Wisdom.

It is the duty of a young person to recognize an elderly one first.

In writing a note a young man should never be careless or familiar. He must make no elisions or contractions, but fill out every word and line as if the duty were a pleasant one.

Indiscriminate kissing between ladies on the street and in public places is ridiculous and fast growing into disrepute among ladies of refinement. Kiss your friend, if you will, at parting, but not all of her friends who may be with her.

A black satin tie and a low hat is the proper thing with the new sack dress coat.

Never use nicknames or abbreviations on visiting cards.

Polite persons have an influence that is not due to their position or possessions, to their learning or their wit.

End of the Revolutionary War.

Peace between the United States and Great Britain, which brought the war for independence to a close, was declared in September, 1783. No battle, however, was fought after the surrender of Cornwallis in October, 1781.

Improvements in Chicago.

Englishman to American young lady visiting abroad—Awe—Miss Breezy—I understand that the society young ladies in America always carry jeweled revolvers when at evening entertainments.

Miss Breezy—Well, yes, I believe that is the custom in the wild untutored we... but back east in Chicago, where I reside, we have long since discarded such usage.—The Epoch.

Some Graceful Positions.

Seen at a Fat Man's ball.—Texas Siftings.

A Qualified Substitute.

"Say, sis," he said to a 10-year-old girl who answered his ring at the door, "is your mother in?"

"No, sir."

"That's too bad."

"Want to see her on earth give business?"

"Yes."

"Can't you wait?"

"I suppose I'll have to."

"If it's very particular, and if you can't wait, you can tell it to me. I ain't mother, but I'm engaged to be married, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

Homeopathy Defined.

The small boy's father is a doctor, an allopath. He took his small son out for a walk, and they passed a house upon which was a sign, "Dr. ... Homeopathic Physician." The small boy looked at it and waited on about a block in a brown study. Suddenly he brightened up.

"Papa, I know why they call that doctor a homeopathic physician."

"Why, my son?"

"Because he makes all his medicine at home," —San Francisco Chronicle.

Couldn't Attend to Everything.

"I've got a complaint to make," said an office boy to his employer.

"What is it?"

"The bookkeeper kicked me, ... I don't want no bookkeeper to kick me."

"Of course he is right. You don't expect me to attend to everything, do you? I can't look after all the little details of the business myself."—London Tid-Bits.

Johnny Was There.

"Ah, my darling," murmured Jack, as he put Plaster, as they sat on a bench in the softly lighted parlor, "I cannot express myself fully for what I would like to tell you, but I ... per table, but I ... know. What ... ? Johnny, ... birdie, anyway."

Johnny (from behind the ...) He's all right.—Toledo Blade.

Literal.

"Had a beautiful time, Lucy?"

"Yes."

"Yes, pretty big."

"Got a chest? Dare, I ... going to show both ... walk."

"No, I ... Colonel's Tribune. ... Inquirer ... Boston Courier.

An Overworked Official.

"Who is that tired looking man with his hat in the corner, ... quarters of the squad ...?"

"He is the man who ... the other predictions so that when a ... wave and the ... comes it ... that ... meant. He is known as the ... —Chicago Tribune.

A Great Age.

A German paper ... it is an enthusiastic ... for his students ... a great time. ... Wonder' Lessing ... Dresden ... begun ... about to be born."—New York Post.

A Subject for Reflection.

A southern ... rections a ... wide." We think ... the eyes of the women ... in a crowded car.—Yonkers ...

His Voice Had Such Go in It.

Mable ... his voice, dear."

Mary—Oh! ... wanted. The very thing to ... Which the party ... duly did.—Judy.

LONG LIFE

There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health—not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

Then, too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer that has yet been discovered, is simmered down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as bad as any of them?

They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you. Because it says New Style Pleasant Taste on ...ration and bottle before you take it. Try it, and ... you will feel appet... than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine—of health. Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots with a fine delicate flavoring.

Send for a beautiful book free.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL. D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO.,
Cor. Washington & Charlton Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

A Model Newspaper

THE NEW YORK

MAIL AND EXPRESS

The Advocate of the Best Interests of the Home—The Enemy of the Saloon. The Friend of American Labor. The Favorite Newspaper of People of Refined Tastes Everywhere.

The New York MAIL AND EXPRESS, the favorite American newspaper of many people of intelligent and cultivated tastes, has recently made commendable improvements, materially increasing its general excellence. It is in the broadest sense

A National Newspaper,

most carefully edited, and adapted to the wants and tastes of intelligent readers throughout the entire country—North, South, East and West. It is a thoroughly clean paper, free from the corruptive, sensational and demoralizing trash, miscalled news, which defiles the pages of too many city papers.

OUR POLITICS.

We believe the Republican party to be the true instrument of the POLITICAL PROGRESS of the American people; and holding that the best attainment of its principles is the best guarantee of the national welfare, we claim support therefor with all our might; but we shall not hesitate to criticise parties with consideration and fair play.

AGAINST THE SALOON.

The MAIL AND EXPRESS is the recognized National organ of the great Anti-Saloon Republican movement. It believes that the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, a school of crime, and, with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

Send for Sample Copy

They are sent free to all who apply.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—WEEKLY, per year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. DAILY, per year, $6.00; six months, $3.00; three months, $1.50; one month, 50 cents.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS are given to all subscribers and agents. We want a good agent in every town and village where we have not one now at work. Send for our Special Circular to Agents and see our liberal offers.

You Can Make Money

by accepting our Cash Commission offers or working for our valuable and popular premiums. Address THE MAIL AND EXPRESS, New York City.

H. J. SCHOLL

MANUFACTURER AND Wholesale Dealer IN

Choice Cigars

Everybody smokes his make of cigars.

MEN ONLY, Cure for weakness, nervousness, lack of manly vigor, development, sexual science, etc. 100 pg. FREE. Erie Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FAST TRAINS OVER THE ERIE

—FOR—

Buffalo, New York, Boston, Saratoga, Albany and Other Eastern Cities.

The Only Road Running Solid Trains to New York.

3 THROUGH TRAINS. 3

—WITH—

Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Hotel Coaches, Parlor Cars and Elegant Day Coaches.

TIME TABLE ADOPTED Dec. 1, 1886.

...5th Central Time, 28 minutes slower than Columbus Time

Trains depart from Marion, O., as follows

WESTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 7, daily except Sunday,	10.50 a.m.
No. 5, daily,	2.55 p.m.
No. 87, Way, daily except Sunday,	8.20 a.m.
No. 3, daily,	11.05 p.m.

EASTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 12, daily,	3.20 a.m.
No. 6, daily except Sunday,	12.05 p.m.
No. 28, daily except Sunday,	3.20 p.m.
No. 8, daily,	10.05 p.m.

Pullman Palace Coaches on all through trains.

E. D. THOMAS, Second Vice President.
L. P. FARMER, G. P. A., New York City.
W. C. RINEARSON, A. G. P. A., Cleveland.
W. W. DUNNAVANT Div. Pas. Ag't, Warren, O.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R'y

TIME CARD.

Taking Effect Nov. 18th, 1888.

[Central Time.]

NORTH BOUND.

River Division.	No. 3. Daily except Sunday	No. 7. Daily except Sunday		
Lv. Pomeroy	8.35pm	5.25am		
" Gallipolis	4.42pm	7.37am		
" McArthur Jc	5.55pm	12.05pm		
Hocking Valley Division.	**No. 1. Daily**	**No. 3. Daily**		
Lv. Athens	7.00am	3.05pm		
" Logan	8.15am	7.20pm		
" Lancaster	8.58am	8.05pm		
Ar. Columbus	10.15am	9.25pm		
Toledo Division.	**No. 3. Daily.**	**No. 1. Daily**		
Lv. Columbus	7.00am	4.00pm		
" Delaware	7.53am	4.55pm		
" Prospect	8.17am	5.20pm		
" MARION	8.37am	5.41pm		
" Up S'nd'sky	9.15am	6.35pm		
" Caro	9.35am	6.55pm		
" Fostoria	10.05am	7.25pm		
Ar. Toledo	11.25am	8.40pm		

SOUTH BOUND.

Toledo Division	No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily		
Lv. Toledo	7.00am	5.00pm		
" Fostoria	8.25am	6.35pm		
" Caro	8.55am	7.00pm		
" Up S'nd'sky	9.15am	8.00pm		
" MARION	9.35am	8.6.pm.		
" Prospect	10.13am	9.00pm		
" Delaware	10.37am	9.24pm		
Ar. Columbus	11.30am	10.30pm		
Hocking Valley Division.	**No. 4. Daily**	**No. 2. Daily**		
Lv. Columbus	8.00am	4.00pm		
" Lancaster	9.18am	5.32pm		
" Logan	10.08am	6.20pm		
Ar. Athens	11.15am	7.30pm		
River Division.	**No. 4. Daily except Sunday**	**No. 8. Daily except Sunday**		
Ar. McArthur Jc	12.05pm	9.22am		
" Gallipolis	1.41pm	1.58pm		
" Pomeroy	2.52pm	3.30pm		

NOTE ON RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 Toledo division, will carry Monarch Parlor Car between Toledo and Columbus.

Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia; also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South and Southwest.

Close connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

H. J. FALKENBACH,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

G. K. CARR, General Sup't.

The CHICAGO and ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Continues to be the

MOST POPULAR LINE

Between all points East and West. Its trains are composed of the Finest Day Coaches and Palatial Pullman Sleeping Cars, and run over smooth, well ballasted roadbed. No other line offers more complete facilities. Direct connections made in Union Depots, thus avoiding all commodious transfers at unreasonable hours. The rates via this line are as

LOW as the LOWEST!

Ask for Tickets via the

CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC

And your journey will be one of Comfort and Pleasure.

TIME TABLE.

EASTWARD.	No. 6.	No. 12.	No. 10.	No. 36.
Lv. Chicago	4.00pm	7.45pm	7.45am	
" Englewood	4.25pm	8.15pm	8.15am	4.30pm
" Hammond	4.57pm	8.45pm	8.45am	5.00pm
" Crown Point		9.15pm	9.17am	5.45pm
" Kouts		9.56pm	10.00am	10.35am
" No. Judson		10.20pm	10.31am	
" Rochester	7.09pm	11.17pm	11.40am	
" Akron		11.36pm	12.01pm	
" Bellvue			12.31pm	
Ar. Huntington	8.15pm	12.45am	1.15pm	
Lv. Huntington	8.25pm	12.50am	1.30pm	5.30pm
" Kingsland			2.00pm	5.50pm
" Decatur	9.14pm	1.43am	2.30pm	6.30pm
" Enterprise		2.17am	3.02pm	7.00pm
" Spencer'le		2.44am	3.31pm	11.05pm
" Lima	10.22pm	3.06am	4.05pm	1.05pm
" Preston			4.30pm	2.05pm
" Kenton	11.05pm	4.00am	5.05pm	4.30pm
Ar. Marion	11.50pm	4.45am	6.00pm	5.40pm
" New York	10.45pm	8.15am		
" Boston	6.00am	8.10pm		

WESTWARD.	No. 5.	No. 5.	No. 1.	No. 35.
Lv. Marion	12.56pm	1.30pm	8.00am	
" Kenton	1.35pm	2.30pm	8.45am	8.15am
" Preston			9.00am	7.30am
" Lima	2.16am	3.12pm	9.40am	8.40am
" Spencer'le			10.05am	11.05pm
" Enterprise	1.43am		10.35am	1.05pm
" Decatur	2.14am	4.30pm	11.00am	2.05pm
" Kingsland			11.35am	3.05pm
Ar. Huntington	3.02am	5.10pm	12.15pm	4.05pm
Lv. Huntington	3.07am	5.15pm	12.40pm	4.45pm
" Bellvue			1.05pm	5.05pm
" Akron			1.27pm	7.00pm
" Rochester	4.27am	6.15pm	2.01pm	7.35pm
" No. Judson	5.36am		2.40pm	11.15pm
" Kouts			3.20pm	12.00pm
" Crown Point	6. 8am		4.15pm	2.05pm
" Hammond	7.00am	8.00pm	4.47pm	4.57pm
" Englewood	7.30am	9.00pm	5.20pm	6.15pm
Ar. Chicago	8.00am	9.30pm	6.00pm	

Train 12 stops on signal only at North Judson, Akron and Enterprise, and train 3 stops on signal only at Enterprise.

J. B. THOMAS, Gen'l Manager. F. C. DONALD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

REDUCTION PRICES CONTINUE!

☞Our Reduction sale having proved very successful, we have concluded to continue the reduced prices until

FEBRUARY 10.

We have proven to our customers that an HONEST REDUCTION is being made in Marion, and they are convinced that money is made by buying goods now for Spring and Summer wear.

☞This cut includes everything in our stock, bought in bills of one dollar and upwards.

☞We are making special inducements in Muslins, also selling Cloaks and Winter Goods without regard to their original cost.

This sale will positively close February 10th.

Trash

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms at No. 28 north East street. 31tf

FOR RENT.—Rooms for rent furnished or unfurnished in Harding building. Inquire of Mrs. Scherff.

FOR SALE.—One half acre of land belonging to Mrs Shea, convenient to west Center street, situated between Lawyer Chase's and Mr. McLaughlin's property. 65m-1

FOR SALE.—House and lot, centrally located. House containing 7 rooms in first-class condition Will be sold on easy payments.
62w9 GEO D CORELAND

WANTED.—Competent girl for general housework. Call at Mrs. H. B. Rollers'.

FOR RENT.—Two houses on south East street, with all conveniences. Possession of one Feb. 1st, and the other April 1st. Inquire of Mrs. E. S. Bull, south East street.

WANTED. A girl to do general house work. Good wages. Inquire of Mrs. P. Dombaugh.

Additional local on 2d page.

—Superintendent John O Ewan, of the Bee Line, was in the city today.

—T. A. Cars on left today for Springfield and Cincinnati on a business trip.

—Try a meal at Pies & Ballantine's, south Main street. 66tf

—If you can't get home for a meal go to Pies & Ballantine's restaurant. Oysters served at all times.

—E. J. Little, probably the handsomest oil man in Ohio, is in the city, conferring with Col. G. B Christian

—W. M. Boyd arrived from Kansas City on Tuesday night, joining Mrs Boyd at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Tristram.

—All sizes and kinds of both hard and soft coals can be had at L. B Gurley's, No. 16 north East street. Call on him. [39tf

—We have been asked if Moore makes cabinets for a dollar a dozen. We would say, "Go and see." He makes pictures as cheap as anybody.

—Mr. Wm. A. Manning, ex-President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Ohio, is expected to be present and deliver an address at Music Hall this evening.

—Fifteen bums partook of the hospitality of the city prison Tuesday night. Such a gang of tourists affords amusing study to those who see them crowded in the calaboose.

—The mammoth new stone crusher for the John Evans quarries has arrived and will soon be put in working order. The new machine will increase Mr. Evans' crushing capacity forty cars per day.

—Messrs R. Fahey, Joe Gates, Otto Blaich, Frank Cooper, Jno. M Cleary and James F. Prendergast surprised Frank Huber Tuesday night by making him their happy prisoner and entertaining him for the evening. The party banqueted Frank at Cull's restaurant. The occasion was Frank's 22d birthday.

A $2500 BARGAIN

A good substantial home for $2500, 3 squares from Court House, south of railroad. Worth $3000.

CHASE & HUNTER

—Mrs. R. Fahey entertained a few of her most intimate friends last evening with progressive euchre. The first prize was carried off by Miss McDermott, and the booby by Miss Emma Fahey

—Hon. Thomas Mesheehy, of Fremont, arrived in the city this morning, and is the guest of Daniel Lawrence. Let everybody go and hear him speak on the subject, "The Total Abstinence Cause," at Music Hall to night.

—Rev. Wm McMahon, of Cleveland, O., President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, arrived in the city this afternoon, and is the guest of Rev. James A. Burns He will speak at Music Hall tonight on Temperance. All are cordially invited to be present. Admission free.

—W. M. Mustsinger received note of the death of Franklin Hess, son of William Hesse, of Toledo, O., formerly a resident of Marion The funeral will take place at Mr Mustsinger's residence south West street, on Friday at 10 o'clock, after which the remains will be interred in the Marion cemetery.

—The Ashland Press authority for the statement that John McSweeney and Judge Hale received $60 each per day for their services in the prosecution of Enos Chesrown, and that their combined compensation amounted to nearly $5000. This was paid by Jacob Helbert, father of one of the murdered men.

—Judge Ridgely, in Common Pleas Court last week, at Tiffin, decided the case of several ex-Sheriffs against Seneca county in favor of the county. The Sheriffs claimed fifty cents a day for superintending the jail under sections 1235 and 7359, amounting in all to $5000. It was a test cash, and of big interest to every county in the State.

—The crushed stone business in Marion has grown to such large proportions that a pool has been formed, not to raise prices, but to send all the Marion County output to a general distributing agency at Columbus, in order to better serve their patrons Norris, Christian & Kelly, John Evans and Dan'l Owens have entered into the combination and made J. H. Wasson their distributing agent at the Capital City Hereafted all shipments will be consigned to him, and customers will be supplied as fast as the shipping capacity will permit The new arrangement, it is believed, will prove a great improvement.

—Meadville Tribune Unknown to the engineers a speed recorder was attached to N. Y. P. and O. royal car, No. 150, occupied by Second vice President Thomas, Sunday, during its trip from New York to Cleveland. The engineers between Salamanca and Leavittsburg were Henry Brown, and William Sweetman, both of this city, and the "digger" showed that the former had, in railroad parlance, "got her wound up to sixty-three miles an hour, while Sweetman struck a gait two miles faster When told, at the end of the trip, that he had taken his train part of the way at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour, Sweetman kicked because they didn't tell him about the speed recorder being on the car. He said that if he had known they were keeping tab on him he would have let things out a little."

NO PAPER TOMORROW

We had hoped to get moved without missing an issue of the STAR but we find it to be impossible to do so, even with the proffered aid of the Mirror in doing our press work. A torn up printing office is difficult to look after without the accustomed work of issuing a paper and we will abandon Thursday's paper. We hardly need add that we shall endeavor to compensate for the omission when we are once settled in permanent quarters.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

A Women's and Children's Home—The Horrid Men Who Blockade the Streets.

For several weeks the thought uppermost in the minds of most of our ladies, especially those who are identified with the Relief Association, has been the establishment of a Children's Home in connection with a Refuge or Home for old ladies. It is their plan to combine the two and make it an institution worthy the attention and hearty support of our citizens. It is admitted by all who have given the subject thought and investigation that the true way of reforming the degraded, criminal and pauper [illegible] is to take the children, the younger the better, away from their [illegible] environments and associations [illegible] educate and train them to lives of [illegible] and usefulness.

It is also admitted that the best place for a child is in an is in an institution, for such length of time as may be necessary to instruct it in the ways of obedience, habits of order and neatness, truthfulness and honesty, and then to bring it into a family where it may be fully reared and developed for a life of usefulness. Save the children for humanity's sake, for their sake, and for the honor and preservation of the nation: save them from a life of pauperism, from a life of shame and crime.

It is the object of our ladies to organize some such an institution and to endow it with sufficient means to enable them to rescue children who are necessarily in low criminal surroundings and support them until suitable homes can be provided for for them. As yet no definite plans have been made, but committees have been appointed to visit similar institutions and gather all the information possible before decisive steps are taken. It seems to an outside observer that the only way to make this enterprise a perfect success is to make it a county or joint-county institution and, in addition to the donations or endowment funds, let there be legislation and let it receive support by taxation. It means a good deal to keep such institutions running, even after the ground has been purchased and buildings erected. We have in mind the Fairmount Children's Home, built and supported by Stark and Columbiana counties, and our ladies would do well to visit this place before any further steps are taken in the matter.

⁂

It seems almost a waste of breath to repeat what has been set forth so often in these columns and elsewhere, but recent experience forces us to cry out again against the most abominable practice of crowding the street corners and holding them to the discomfort and inconvenience of a traveling public generally. We have seen ladies jostled and pushed out into the mud that some great hulk of humanity might plant his No. 12 brogans in the center of the pavement. We have ourselves attempted to work our way through the crowd of loafers on different corners and have been obliged to use our wits as well as feet nimbly to escape the streams of tobacco juice that would be ejected to better enable the tongue to articulate some would be smart remarks or witticisms A lady must resolve to bear patiently the leering looks and smart-alecky comments if she be brave enough to go down Center street to the postoffice.

Why in the name of common decency can not this abominable practice be broken up? Our Police call honor to them) would do well to get a move on them and keep them moving. If not—if there is no other remedy—I do sincerely suggest and recommend as a last resort that each lady, without in the least detracting from her reputation for womanly gentleness and modesty, to assert her right by clearing the walk for herself—put on some gown that will not be ruined by coming in contact with muddy boots or tobacco and right "manfully" push her way through—peacably, if possible; forcibly if necessary.

Let there be a decided and speedy reformation in this direction. Let clubs be formed (and clubs used, if need be) and let the password be "Woman's rights," or "Retribution." Our word for it, a few wholesome reminders of what it means to be gentlemen, administered with true "feminine skill," would bring about a decided change, and to go on our streets would become a pleasure instead of a dread.

⁂

Speaking of shopping, have you seen those lovely embroideries on sale at ——? Our merchants are taking advantage of the after-holiday lull in business to offer such bargains as one rarely finds.

⁂

The funniest thing happened the other day; the absent minded man is quite common in Marion. A gentleman (who shall be nameless) was going down to his office and happened to meet a lady pushing ahead of her a baby cart containing a fine specimen of the "enfant terrible." Having an eye for a fine baby, as well as a fine horse, our absent-minded friend stopped and began to make love to the little innocent. After a moment he turned to ask the mother how old the little dear was, when he discovered to his dismay and consternation that he was addressing his wife, who had been giving his own child an airing. We draw the curtain over the scene that followed

This is equal to the absent-minded preacher who, while greeting his flock after an evening service, grasped a lady's hand with the remark, "Why, how do you do, Sister—oh!" It was his wife.

NATALIE.

Treasurer's and Secretary's Report.

Below is the report of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Marion County Farmers' Institute for the year 1888.

Balance on hand from last settlement,	$ 7 85
Received, membership and collection	57 81
Total receipts,	$65 66

EXPENSES.

Hall rent,	$ 7 00
Printing programs, etc.,	13 00
Board for speakers,	6 50
Amount for current expenses,	18 60
Total,	$45 10
Balance in treasury,	$20 56
No. of members,	113

	Number Address.	Number Recital.	No. Essays	Remarks for Year
Caledonia,	5	10	1	1
Green Camp,	10	5	2	1
Prospect,	5	10	1	1
Marion,	10	5	0	1
Total,	30	22	3	4

JOSEPH KLINEFELTER, Sec.
JOSEPHUS MONNETT, Treas.

Attention!

All members of St. Patrick's T. A. B Society are requested to meet at their room in St. Mary's school on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock sharp.

J. W MACKIN, Pres
M. J. BURKE, Sec.

Attention, Comrades!

There will be a special meeting of Cooper Post, G. A. R., this Wednesday evening to transact important business. All comrads are requested to be out.

CLARK DIX, Com

CARPETS!

Our new patterns for spring are arriving. We have the first lot on exhibition. We have taken great pains in selecting the very best styles and choicest colorings that the market affords, and shall be able to fully sustain our reputation for superior styles and extra qualities. Entirely new patterns in colorings that are very much admired.

This is the spring to buy carpets. The prices are very low

Carpets made and laid.

WARNER & EDWARDS

MUSIC HALL

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5, '89.

Crusaders in the Land of Fun!
The New Pilgrim of Mirth!
A Perfect Cyclone of Merriment!

SISSON & BRADY'S
Company of Comedians.

Under the Management of S. W. BRADY, presenting

THE LATEST, BRIGHTEST, FUNNIEST, BEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES,

Little Nugget

NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES. NEW MUSIC.

A Grand Metropolitan Cast The Famous Nugget Quartette New and Wonderful Scenic and Mechanical Effects

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